SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Safe Work Australia

Printing date 21.07.2016 Revision: 01.07.2019

1 . IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product Name: PROPYLENE GAS CANISTER

Other Means of Identification: Mixture
Other Name: Torch Gas Kit P/N 211056 (uses 326439), P/N 211067 (uses 326439)
Part Number: 326439, 326439PK (3 Pack)

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restriction on Use: Fuel, commercial and industrial applications.

Details of Manufacturer or Importer:
Primus Australia Pty Ltd trading as Companion Brands
3/20 Enterprise Drive
Bundoora VIC 3083

Phone Number: 03 9468 4400

Emergency telephone number: National Poison Information Centre: 13 11 26

2 . HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazardous Nature:
Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia criteria.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition).


flame

Flam. Gas 1 H220 Extremely flammable gas.


gas cylinder

Press. Gas L H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements
H220 Extremely flammable gas.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary Statements
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
P381 Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

3 . COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Characterization: Mixtures
Description: Mixture of substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.

Hazardous Components:			
115-07-1	1-Propene	Flam. Gas 1, H220; Press. Gas C, H280	>95%

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4 . FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if breathing problems develop.

Skin Contact:
In case of skin contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing. Frozen tissue should be flushed with plenty of warm water. Do not use hot water. Cryogenic (low temperature) burns which result in blistering or deeper tissue freezing should be promptly treated by a physician.

Eye Contact:
In case of eye contact, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids until no chemical remains. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion:
Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.

Symptoms Caused by Exposure:
Inhalation: Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache and nausea. High gas concentrations will displace available oxygen from the air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.
Skin Contact: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Cryogenic burns may cause blistering or deeper tissue freezing.
Eye Contact: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
Ingestion: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

5 . FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
For small fires use dry chemical or carbon dioxide. For large fires use water spray or fog. Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
Hazardous decomposition products include carbon oxides.
Extremely flammable gas. Mixed with air can produce an explosive mixture if in contact with a source of ignition. Violent chemical reaction may happen in contact with oxidisers. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and collect in low or confined areas and be exposed to a source of ignition (pilot light, heater, electric motor) some distance away.
Shut off gas source and allow the fire to burn itself out. Gas fires should not be extinguished unless the gas flow can be stopped immediately.If gas source cannot be shut off immediately, fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool container with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out to prevent container from exploding. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters:
When fighting a major fire wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective equipment.

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6 . ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures:
Wear approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from affected area. Do not breathe vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation. Extinguish all sources of ignition. Avoid sparks and open flames. No smoking.

Environmental Precautions:
In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:
Eliminate all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. In case of a leak or of an emergency disposal, secure the cylinder and slowly discharge the gas to the atmosphere in a well-ventilated area or outdoors. Vapour can be dispersed with sustained water spray. Use only non-sparking tools.

7 . HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:
Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapours and gas. Use only in a well-ventilated area.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

Conditions for Safe Storage:
Chain cylinders when not in use. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), segregated from oxidizers such as oxygen and chlorine, away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits. Valve caps should remain on cylinders. The most common hazard is leakage due to faulty pressure control regulators. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

8 . EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:
The product does not contain any relevant quantities of materials with critical values that have to be monitored at the workplace.

Engineering Controls:
Local exhaust and general ventilation are necessary in work area to prevent accumulation of explosive mixtures. Provide special ventilation in sumps and confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

Respiratory Protection:
Use approved full face supplied air respirator if high airborne concentrations of the material are present. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.

Skin Protection:
Leather/pigskin, neoprene or nitrile gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information.
When selecting hand protection, the product should comply with relevant performance criteria. For example, gloves should meet a suitable level of abrasion resistance to provide protection against hazards of a workplace.
Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4501 for more information.

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Eye and Face Protection:
Safety glasses with top and side shields or goggles. See Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1336 and 1337 for more information.

9 . PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	
Form:	Gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Slightly sweet
Odour Threshold:	No information available
pH-Value:	No information available
Melting point/Melting range:	-191 °C
Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	-47.4 °C
Flash Point:	-108 °C
Flammability:	Extremely flammable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	455 °C
Decomposition Temperature:	No information available
Explosion Limits:	
Lower:	2 Vol %
Upper:	11.7 Vol %
Vapour Pressure:	602.88 kPa
Density:	Not determined.
Relative Density:	0.5
Vapour Density:	1.48 g/cm³
Evaporation Rate:	No information available
Solubility in Water:	Sight
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No information available
Viscosity:	No information available
VOC:	No information available

10 . STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, alkalies and oxidisers such as chlorine (gas or liquid) and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

11 . TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

LD_{50}/LC_{50} Values Relevant for Classification:		
74-98-6 Propane		
Inhalation	LC_{50}/4 h	658 mg/l (rat)

Acute Health Effects
Inhalation:
Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache and nausea. High gas concentrations will displace available oxygen from the air; unconsciousness and death may occur suddenly from lack of oxygen.

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Skin:
Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Cryogenic burns which may cause blistering or deeper tissue freezing.
Eye: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
Ingestion: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity:
Propylene is classified by IARC as Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - Repeated Exposure:
Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects: No information available

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:
Personnel with pre-existing chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure to this product.

Additional toxicological information:
Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

12 . ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: No information available

Aquatic toxicity: No information available

Persistence and Degradability: No information available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No information available

Mobility in Soil: No information available
Other adverse effects: No information available

13 . DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods and Containers: Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration:
Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information.

14 . TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number
ADG, IMDG, IATA UN1077

Proper Shipping Name
ADG, IMDG, IATA PROPYLENE

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Dangerous Goods Class
ADG Class: 2.1

Packing Group:
ADG, IMDG, IATA Not applicable

Hazchem Code: 2YE

Special Provisions: AU03

Limited Quantities: 0

Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction: P200

Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instructions: T50

15 . REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances:	
115-07-1	1-Propene

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSMP) - Poison Schedule:
Not Scheduled.

16 . OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation or Last Revision: 01.07.2019

Prepared by: MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd www.msds.com.au

Abbreviations and acronyms:
ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
LC_{50}: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD_{50}: Lethal dose, 50 percent
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA: Time Weighted Average
NES: National Exposure Standard (Safe Work Australia - Workplace Exposure Standards For Airborne Contaminants)
Flam. Gas 1: Flammable gases, Hazard Category 1
Press. Gas C: Gases under pressure: Compressed gas
Press. Gas L: Gases under pressure: Liquefied gas

Disclaimer
This SDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document “Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - December 2011”
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